RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATERSZPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION

CALENDAR YEAR 2015 Public Water Supply Name

0310010						
List PWS ID #s for all Community Wa	ater Systems included in this CCR					

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or

email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all	boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach of	copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of Don water bills (attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (MUST Email the message ☐ Other	e to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 6////6,	1 , 1
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dire methods used	ect delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email messa	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published)	shed CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Chronicle	
Date Published: 6/11/16	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: 6 / 10 / 16
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the for the idelberg Post Office	
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCF public water system in the form and manner identified above an the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public wat Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	R) has been distributed to the customers of this ad that I used distribution methods allowed by CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	6/27)16 Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 May be emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Philadelphia Water Association PWS ID # 0310010 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of three wells that draw from the Cockfield Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Philadelphia Water Association received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William "Bud" Dixon at 601-787-2117. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 4th Monday of each month at the Philadelphia Water Association office at 6:00 pm.

Philadelphia Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Jun 30 16 04:41p Philadelphia Water Assc.

	***************************************			TEST R	ESULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganie (<u>`ontamir</u>	ante				L	4	
10. Barium	N	2015	.0052	None	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries;
13. Chromium	N	2015	7.1	None	ppb	100	100	erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp mi
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0,8	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposit
16. Fluoride	N	2015	0.441	None	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and
7. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	3	None	ppb	0	AL=15	aluminum factories Corrosion of household plumbing
Volatile Org	anic Co	ntaminant	S					systems, erosion of natural deposit
6. Xylenes Disinfectants	N	2015	.514	None	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories discharge from chemical factories
blorine (as	N	1/1/15 to	1.60	_				
12)		12/31/15	1.00	1.00 to 2.40	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
B. TTHM Total tri- domethanes]	N	2015	55.1	None	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
AA5	N	2015	14	None	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

^{*} Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Philadelphia Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

3.q 14:41p Philadelphia Water Assc. a.s. Philadelphia Water Assc.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or if you have any questions.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontamin	ants						
10 Barium	N	2015	,0052	None	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	7.1	None	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0.8	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fhoride	N	2015	0.441	None	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	3	None	pph	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Or	ganic Co	ntaminan	its				A TOTAL CONTRACT	
76. Xylenes	N	2015	.514	None	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories discharge from chemical factories
Disinfectan	ts & Dis	infectant	By-Proc	lucts				
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/15	1.60	1.00 to 2.40	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73 TTHM [Total tri- halomethanes]	N	2015	55.1	None	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAS	N	2015	14	None	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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The Chronicle

P.O. Box 1984 • Laurel, MS 39441 (601) 651-2000 tel • (601) 651-2020 fax

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, JONES COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, Sherry Pridgen, for THE CHRONICLE, a twice-weekly newspaper published in Jones County Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, says that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto annexed, appeared in the issues of said newspapers as follows:

DATE: <u>06-11-2016</u>	Manademonal
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DATE:	namor estimatorizationologica
DATE:	Staglistique de mantinostico de la participa d
Display Ad 3 x 1	3
TOTAL	\$_273.00_
(Signed) Sonya	The Chronicle
Sworn to and subscribe in my Presence, this	d before me day of 2016, a Notary
Public in and for the Co	ounty of Jones,
State of Mississippi.	0 .0 .
(Signed) Sherry	Notary Public

